

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

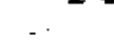
## Shipping

Shipping.
Steamers.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND  
TAIWANFOO.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Thalia*,  
Capt. HORNISSE, will  
be despatched for the above  
Port TO-MORROW, the 26th Instant,



For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, November 25, 1893.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL


 The Co.'s Steamship  
*Aja*;  
 Captain DARR, will  
 be despatched as above  
**MONDAY, the 27th instant.**  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, November 15, 1893.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.


The Steamship  
Arrabon Apca  
Capt. J. E. HANSEN  
will be despatched for  
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th  
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 22, 1893.

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SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS  
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG  
The Steamship

into  
Low-  
Ltd.,  
inghai  
before  
for the  
Gobbs  
Nov.

 **Reconnoitre**  
**Capt. DAVIES, R.N.**  
be despatched for  
above Ports on or about the 30th Inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILE &**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, November 13, 1893.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
FOR LONDON VIA PORTS OF  
The Co.'s Steam  
Ningchen  
G. L. GRANTON,  
will be deputed

above on or about the 30th instant  
For Freight, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG**  
Agents  
Hongkong, November 21, 1893.

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**MOGUL LINE OF STEAM**  
**FOR SHANGHAI KOBE**

YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Agha*  
will be despatched  
above on or at  
DAY, the 1st December.


For Freight or Passage, apply  
DODWELL, CARLILL  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 22, 1890

**GLEN LINE OF STEAM F**

**FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ**

The Steamship  
*Glenar*  
Capt. J. McGee  
will be despatched



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at 3 p.m.  
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& Co.,  
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on or about the 1st of December.

This Steamer has superior A  
tion for Passengers, and carrying  
and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply  
JARDINE, MATHESON  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 15, 18

MILBURN LINE OF STEAMERS  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUVA  
The Steamship  
Haw  
Captain W  
despatched  
WEDNESDAY, the 6th Decem  
For Freight or Passage, apply

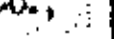
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Agents.  
Hongkong, November 21, 1891.

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND,  
PORTS SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

N. & Co.,  
Sole Agents,  
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*J. WILLIAMS*  
will be  
above on THURSDAY, the  
The attention of Passengers  
to the Superior Accommodation  
by this Steamer. First  
is situated forward of  
Refrigerating Chambers



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**ZANELLA.**  
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## A LATTER-DAY UTOPIA.

THE SOCIALIST COLONY OF TOPOLOBAPO.

Not this time in Nowhere, but in Mexico, on the Pacific coast, at the head of the harbour of Topolobampo. There a colony of Americans have settled and for nearly seven years now have been trying to convert the dream of thoroughgoing Socialism into accomplished fact. The story of the experiment is told by Mr. O. M. Harger in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*. The leading promoters were Edward Howland and his sister Marie, both from New Jersey, students at the Chinese 'Social Palace' in San Francisco. A railway surveyor named A. K. O. O. They formed a company with 100,000 ten-dollar shares of stock, each share representing a lot in the site of the city yet to be, and took over a quarter million acres at the spot named above. A location 'alike removed from conflicting legislation and the temptations of surrounding communities of other tastes and practices.'

The company holds all the real estate in perpetuity, selling to its settlers only the right of occupancy. Shares cannot be sold by members except to the company itself. Officers are elected by vote of stockholders as in any corporation, and all members are to have dealings only with the State. Company scrip, or credits issued for services on the public buildings, canals, etc., forms the currency of the colony, and is exchangeable for shares in the company or their equivalent—perpetual leases of blocks of ground.

The essential feature of it all is that everything shall be pooled and the affairs of all managed by chosen officers as the affairs of a corporation, and that each shall receive, according to his labours and his investment.

In the original plan even minor details of life were managed by statute. Physicians and lawyers employed on salaries, use of tobacco discouraged, liquors and wines purchased only at the company's store, company and exclusively for family use, churches and secret societies forbidden, but freedom of worship allowed among individuals and families, co-operation in cooking, apartment houses, and government of the colony by the company, and the code of regulations. More liberal provisions have since been found advisable. The colonists have been allowed to formulate their own rules in the form of probably the purest democracy now on earth.

ROUGHING IT. Fifteen thousand shares having been disposed of, from New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and States further west, about four hundred colonists in 1885 first made the long journey to the location of what they hoped to see a model community. They took with them all their worldly possessions and began life anew. They had to rough it badly. They arrived at the end of a long drought, and only by hardest labour could they extract subsistence from soil, and river, and sea. The rainy season drove them from their homes, and caused the death of one settler.

DESERTERS AND DEBUTS. But many had gone to the colony who should not have. Some had been half-bred, half the party returned home discouraged and disheartened. The remainder stayed by the venture, and for three years, their numbers being increased only by occasional little groups, they worked toward their ideal state.

In the fall of 1890 over two hundred more went to the front, and since then the colony has been swelled, until now five hundred are on the ground, with arrangements made for at least two considerable parties to be added during 1893. It is somewhat remarkable that the proportion of women and children is so large, the men being scarcely more than forty per cent. of the colony's strength. There has never been a recurrence of the sorrows of the first year's experience, and the struggle has, nevertheless, been a constant one. A recently-established system of irrigation has caused the raising of crops.

THROUGHOUT the colony's experience the central idea under which it was organized has not been forgotten. Co-operation has ruled. Every pound of grain or fruit raised has been turned into common currency, paid over by a director. Each labourer—man, woman or child—working on the ditch, on the ranch, or on the truck farm of La Logia, a four-hundred-acre tract near the river, has received payment in company scrip, three dollars or three dollars a day. The scrip is convertible for material from the company's store-house, which has by means of the farm's produce, the sale of stock to northern investors and contributions from friends, usually been fairly well filled. From the storehouse the new money profits represent work not immediately productive, and could not be at once used; but the labourer had been, at least, fed; and for him who did not there was promised no place.

A school with a hundred bright-eyed lads and lasses, in charge of a teacher who coaxes the same wages for the labourers on the farm or ditch as for the rising generation. Sunday is a day of recreation and relaxation. Regularly on Saturday nights there is a ball in the large company headquarters in the centre of the camp. On Sunday afternoon the people gather, and one of the leaders reads from the lectures, scientific and philosophical, after which comes a general discussion—this usually taking the form of the consideration of ethical subjects.

Practically, there has been only the least shadow of a working together as seemed best, and no serious personal disputes have arisen. Co-operation has governed in small things as well as in great. Details from the ranks have done the cooking in the large headquarters building where the unmarried men live. The families live by themselves, and marriages receive the sanction of the director and are then accomplished fact. The various trades and professions are, of course, not all represented, but such as are possible are represented. It can be imagined that there is frequent loneliness especially among the women. The lack of religious feeling, the endless grid for material things, the years of demand for hopefulness upon the spirit of each colonist, have been productive of discouragement for many.

Already a number of English capitalists with socialist ideas are looking with favour on the experiment, and lead their wealth and influence to its advancement.

Review of Reviews. A Fair, Beauvilliers, Seine.—Sophisticated boys give the natural taste of the Bloom of perfect complexion; makes the skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Beauvilliers Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere.

To OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Nervous, Indigestion, Nervous Debility. Specially adapted for depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Not less everywhere.

## WHAT MR. INGHAM TOLD MR. HEYDEN.

It was a very lucky thing for Mr. Heyden that Mr. Ingham called to see him just when he did. But it would have been better still if he had done so long before. For Mr. Ingham turned out to be the only man able to give any advice worth a rush. Lots of other people had talked and suggested things, as they did when they see a house on fire, but it is commonly the flame who put out the blaze after all. And so Mr. Ingham happened to have a bit of useful knowledge that nobody else had. And indeed the case was very like that. It was a house, you know, it was a man; namely Mr. Heyden himself.

Only the day after Christmas (1891) he told the story in these very words. 'Fifteen years ago,' he said, 'in December, 1876, I met with a slight accident, and had great pain in my ankle, which at first I thought was trifling, but which in a few days the pain moved up to my knee, whilst all the surrounding parts became swollen and puffed up. I could not bear to put my foot on the ground or even let the bed sheet touch the leg. A doctor who attended me for two months said it was rheumatism, and treated me accordingly. When I got a little better he sent me to Southport for three weeks. I returned to my work again but had great difficulty in getting about, and from time to time I had to leave work, owing to the intense pain. I had a great deal of trouble in my mind, and the joints of my fingers became enlarged and grew out of shape.'

Then I consulted another doctor who attended me through several severe attacks. He said my complaint was Chalk Gout. He gave me medicines but said he could do much for me, and that in time the disease would pass off. This way I continued to suffer for fourteen years. During that period I took every sort of medicine and rheumatism I heard of, but nothing gave me more than temporary relief.

In March 1890 I had a bad attack and was bedridden for over two months, when one night a friend of mine, Mr. James Ingham, of Old Trafford, called to see me. The pain was at its height, and seeing my condition, he said he had something that would do the good. He brought me a few doses in a bottle but refused to say what it was. I gave him some small relief, and he said he would call again. He soon came and said it was called Mother Seign's Curative Syrup. Upon this I told him I had often heard of it, but regarded it as a quack medicine. I sent at once to Mr. Ingham's store in Oxford Street, and got a bottle, and after using it twenty-four hours felt much better. In a few days I was out of bed and at work, and have since been a well man. I will gladly answer all enquiries. (Signed) HENRY R. HEYDEN, 28, Booth Street East, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Now this statement of Mr. Heyden's is a very interesting one. The reader wants to know how it can be true, and he has a right to ask. The explanation is this—Mr. Heyden was afflicted with rheumatism, an almost universal complaint, very painful and dangerous. The cause is a poison in the blood produced as follows—First the stomach becomes inactive and torpid with indigestion and dyspepsia, and the food that enters the liver then it is able to do, the overloaded liver fails in the manufacture of urea, leaving it in the blood in the form of a solid called uric acid. This acid, a deadly poison, unites chemically with the soda (alkali) in the blood, forming urate of soda, a hard crystal poison. This poison goes round in the blood current until it is finally deposited in the muscles and joints, setting them on fire with inflammation and inflicting fearful agony. Continued, the disease causes chalk stones in the bladder, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and disease of the heart and lungs. All these evils have their source in indigestion and dyspepsia, and are properly symptoms of that ailment. What a pity people do not understand this fact better!

Mother Seign's Syrup cures by its wonderful action on the stomach and liver, and thus it cures the case above described. It begins at the right end. Perhaps it would be wise in you to paste this account in your scrap book, or where you can find it in time of need.

TO DAREN GUY HALL.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest, costliest, effects more than any other. The color produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

## Accidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Yaku (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) ... THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at daylight. Helge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) ... THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1894, at daylight. Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1894, at daylight.

THE STEAMSHIP GABIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 7th December, at daylight, and passengers being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all principal lines of Steamers, and to the Atlantic lines of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-boarding at San Francisco for China or Japan (the reverse) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Postages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency or the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road, Central. J. S. YOUNG, Agent. Hongkong, November 18, 1893. 1894

## Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 10.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok Street.
- 10A.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.
- 25.—Aberdeen Dock.
- 26.—Alicia Memorial Hospital.
- 40.—Anderson, G. C., Capt., Praya East.
- 24.—Do. do. Praya Central.
- 3.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co., do.
- 13.—Bay View Hotel.
- 65.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
- 66.—Do. do. Praya Central.
- 83.—Dr. J. Bell, Residence, Praya Central.
- 18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.
- 32.—Central Police Station.
- 22.—China Mail Office.
- 71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
- 72.—Do. do. Refinery Office.
- 73.—Comptroller, Lums, Wagner & Co.
- 55.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.
- 62.—David, S. M. & Co., Queen's Road.
- 73.—Do. do. Residence.
- 12.—Daily Press Office.
- 17.—Douglas Lapsack & Co., Praya Central.
- 14.—Guthrie, Corbett & Co., Praya Central.
- 41.—E. & A. China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 4.—Guthrie, Corbett & Co., West Point.
- 21.—Do. do. East Point.
- 21.—Gibb, Livingston & Co., Duddell St.
- 7.—Gordon & Co., Kowloon.
- 41.—Government House.
- 10.—Government Civil Hospital.
- 14.—Guthrie, Corbett & Co., Praya Central.
- 1.—Hongkong Telegraph Office.
- 1.—Do. do. Queen's Road.
- 1.—Do. do. Queen's Road.
- 9.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- 11.—Hongkong Club.
- 30.—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Praya Central.
- 27.—Holliday, Wisner & Co., Praya Central.
- 28.—Holliday, Wisner & Co., Residence.
- 2.—Hongkong Hotel (Public Telephone).
- 68.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Queen's Road East.
- 67.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
- 68.—J. D. Humphreys & Son, Office.
- 37.—Do. do. Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Praya Central.
- 77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
- 82.—Do. do. Bonham Strand.
- 9.—Do. do. Residence.
- 33.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.
- 50.—Imports & Exports Office, Praya West.
- 32.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Praya Central.
- 43.—Do. do. Residence.
- 30.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.
- 17.—Kramer, J. H., Praya West.
- 22.—Kowloon Hotel (Public Telephone).
- 64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.
- 4.—Do. do. Stables, Causeway Bay.
- 4.—Lipsack, J. D., Residence.
- 41.—Lipsack, J. D., Residence.
- 38.—Mason, W. Stuart, Residence.
- 35.—Mason, W. Stuart, Hotel.
- 3.—Nam Wo, Praya Central.
- 65.—Optum Farmer, Han Peak.
- 34.—Peak Hospital.
- 29.—Peak Hotel.
- 19.—P. & O. S. N. Co., Praya Central.
- 69.—P. & O. S. N. Co., Praya West.
- 63.—Portland, F. van der, Residence.
- 36A.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.
- 34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
- 51.—Do. do. Office, Poddar's Street.
- 45.—Rope Factory, West Point.
- 61.—Shaw & Co., Praya Central.
- 61.—Stevens, G. R., Office.
- 62.—Do. do. Residence.
- 56.—Victoria Hotel (Public Telephone).
- 16.—Watson, A. S. & Co., Queen's Road.
- 65.—Woo Kee & Co., Praya West.
- 78.—Young Lee Ken, Residence.
- 78.—Young Lee & Co.
- 38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15. The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

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## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its twenty-first volume. The Review discusses those topics which are important in the minds of students of the 'Far East,' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavors are made to present a careful and concise record of the progress of the Chinese people. The Review contains many articles of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.' The Review also contains many original papers and notes of travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

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In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must any other papers be inserted except in the form of Supplements of the same paper and the same date. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

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Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day. In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Strand West, up to level of Robinson Road) at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m. 4 p.m. 6 p.m. In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Central Mail Office.

2. Bxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Bxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO EXCESSIVE LOSS OF SUCH LETTERS.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom. Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong, and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet and Gibraltar. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail via Hindia. Parcels therefor are accepted in London only eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

The Postage is 25 cents per lb., and 20 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb., which includes Registration fee, and must be paid in advance. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea, Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as packed-boxes, are prohibited. No parcel is received if its value exceeds \$200. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addressees are requested to specify the address of the Parcel in the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10d. per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender has observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That the letter was not opened by any person other than the sender or the recipient.

4. That the letter was not opened by any person other than the sender or the recipient.

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